

Chapter 1. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- ¹ Development Assistance Committee, “Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Cooperation.”
- ² See for example *Perspectives on Aid and Development*, Policy Essay #22, Overseas Development Council, edited by Catherine Gwin and Joan Nelson.
- ³ PPC background work for Administrator Brian Atwood’s Speech to the Council on Foreign Relations, “Development in a Dangerous World,” September 10, 1998.
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce.
- ⁵ A complete and systematic accounting of progress, with detail on methodology and comparisons to targets established in FY99, is in the FY2000 annual performance plan.
- ⁶ IMF Survey, Volume 27, Number 12, June 22, 1998, “Africa is a ‘Continent on the Move,’ Says IMF Managing Director”; excerpts from a speech by Michel Camdessus; and USAID/Africa Results Review and Resource Request, FY97 Wrap-up session, Economic Growth Sector, June 17, 1998, Richard Green, Rita Aggarwal, Ellen Lue.
- ⁷ Countries are designated here as low-income, in conformance with the DAC “List of Low-Income Developing Countries” published in various editions of the DAC’s *Annual Report on Development Cooperation*.
- ⁸ There is considerable fluctuation in the list of low-income countries in the ENI region, as estimates of per capita income are subject to large adjustments from year to year.
- ⁹ World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 1998.
- ¹⁰ While the required growth rates are for per capita consumption, growth in per capita income is a reasonable proxy measure.
- ¹¹ They did not rate 17 programs.
- ¹² Not all 1997 SOs were assessed and ranked by the bureaus in the BBS process, since those SOs that are closing down do not require an assessment and ranking for future funding.
- ¹³ USAID/ Ethiopia, FY2000 R4, p. 7.
- ¹⁴ USAID/Romania FY2000 R4, p. 23.
- ¹⁵ USAID/Kyrgyzstan FY2000 R4, p. 14.
- ¹⁶ USAID/Kyrgyzstan FY2000 R4, p. 15.
- ¹⁷ USAID/Russia FY2000 R4, p. 31.
- ¹⁸ USAID/Ukraine FY2000 R4, p. 56.
- ¹⁹ USAID/Ukraine FY2000 R4, p. 55.
- ²⁰ USAID/Ghana FY2000 R4, p. 10.
- ²¹ USAID/Ghana FY2000 R4, p. 11.
- ²² USAID/Uganda FY2000 R4, p. 12.
- ²³ USAID/Indonesia FY2000 R4, SO1 Indicators p. iii.
- ²⁴ USAID/Morocco FY2000 R4, SO3 PDT-11.
- ²⁵ USAID/Morocco FY2000 R4, SO3 PDT-12.
- ²⁶ USAID/Egypt FY2000 R4, p. 29.
- ²⁷ USAID/G-CAP FY2000 R4, p. 7, SO1-PDT (iv).
- ²⁸ USAID/Peru FY 2000 R4, pp. 36, 43.
- ²⁹ USAID/Peru FY 2000 R4, p. 41.
- ³⁰ USAID/Peru FY 2000 R4, p. 43.
- ³¹ USAID/Jamaica FY2000 R4, p. 24.
- ³² USAID/Jamaica FY2000 R4, p. 25.
- ³³ USAID/Jamaica FY2000 R4, p. 20.
- ³⁴ USAID/RCSA FY2000 R4, p. 33.
- ³⁵ USAID/Moldova FY2000 R4, p. 26.
- ³⁶ USAID/Kenya FY2000 R4, pp. 26–28.
- ³⁷ USAID/Malawi FY2000 R4, pp. 20–21.
- ³⁸ USAID/Bangladesh FY2000 R4, p. 22.
- ³⁹ USAID/Bangladesh FY2000 R4, p. 24.
- ⁴⁰ USAID/Egypt FY2000 R4, p. 7.
- ⁴¹ USAID/Nepal FY2000 R4, p. SO1-PDT-2.
- ⁴² USAID/Nepal, FY2000 R4, p. 9.
- ⁴³ USAID/Nicaragua FY2000 R4, p. 23, and LAC 1998 BBS, p. 1.

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- ⁴⁴ USAID/Nicaragua FY2000 R4, p. 23.
- ⁴⁵ USAID/Honduras FY2000 R4, p. 25.
- ⁴⁶ USAID/Honduras FY2000 R4, p. 26.
- ⁴⁷ See chapter 7, Humanitarian Assistance, for more information on the Title II programs.
- ⁴⁸ USAID/Bolivia FY2000 R4, p. EO-ii.
- ⁴⁹ USAID/Bolivia FY2000 R4, p. EO-vi.
- ⁵⁰ USAID/Bolivia FY2000 R4, p. EO-vii.
- ⁵¹ USAID/Moldova FY2000 R4, p. 7.
- ⁵² USAID/South Africa FY2000 R4, p. 108.
- ⁵³ USAID/South Africa FY2000 R4, p. 111.
- ⁵⁴ USAID/Uganda FY2000 R4, p. 9.
- ⁵⁵ USAID/Tanzania FY2000 R4, p. 48.
- ⁵⁶ USAID/Tanzania FY2000 R4, p. 49.
- ⁵⁷ USAID/Jordan FY2000 R4, p. 42.
- ⁵⁸ USAID/Morocco FY2000 R4, p. SO3-PDT-7.
- ⁵⁹ USAID/Morocco FY2000 R4, p. SO3-PDT-7.
- ⁶⁰ USAID/Bolivia FY2000 R4, p. EO-iv.
- ⁶¹ USAID/Bolivia FY2000 R4, p. EO-iii.
- ⁶² USAID/Bolivia FY2000 R4, p. 14.
- ⁶³ Project Assistance Completion Report Small Farmers' Organization Strengthening Project 522-0252, USAID/Honduras, July 31, 1996.

Chapter 2. DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

- ¹ Freedom House is an independent organization, based in Washington, that publishes an annual survey on the status of political rights and civil liberties in countries around the globe. Freedom House undertakes a more detailed study of democratization in the ENI region, published separately in *Nations in Transit*.
- ² Not all 1997 SOs were assessed and ranked by the bureaus in the BBS process, since those SOs that are closing down do not require an assessment and ranking for future funding.
- ³ A synthesis report, *Spreading Power to the Periphery: An Assessment of Democratic Local Governance*, summarizes and further analyzes the country case studies' findings and lessons learned to inform future USAID democratic decentralization programming.
- ⁴ Elections for the country's 701 newly reconfigured communes have not yet taken place.

Chapter 3. HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- ¹ Prior to this change, basic education was an objective under the Agency's first goal, economic growth.
- ² Robert Barro, "Determinants of Democracy," Harvard Institute for International Development, Development Discussion Paper 570, January 1997.
- ³ *Priorities and Strategies for Education: A World Bank Review*, Washington, 1995, pp. 32–33.
- ⁴ USAID New Management System/emphasis codes.
- ⁵ These counts exclude strategic objectives supported by USAID central bureaus: two by the Global Bureau's Center for Human Capacity Development (one each for basic education and higher education); one by the Global Bureau's Office of Women in Development (for basic education); and one by the Bureau of Humanitarian Relief's American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, which includes activities in both basic and higher education.
- ⁶ These calculations are described in greater detail in USAID's *Agency Performance Plan* for FY2000.
- ⁷ The net enrollment rate measures the proportion of children of official school age in the population who are enrolled in school. It excludes children younger or older than the official school age who are enrolled. This served as the final year in the calculation. The country also had to report the enrollment rate for an initial year 7 to 11 years before the final year. When data for several years from 1994 through 1996 were reported, the calculation used the most recent year. Likewise, when enrollment was reported for several initial years, data were taken in descending order of preference from 11, 10, 9, 8, or 7 years before the final year.
- ⁸ Development Assistance Committee, *Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Cooperation*.

- ⁹ The gross primary enrollment rate is defined as the number of children enrolled in primary school, divided by the number of primary school-aged children in the population. The rate exceeds 100 percent in many developing countries, usually because many enrolled children are older than the official age for attending primary school. This is generally a result of grade repetition or late entry into schooling. The scarcity of net enrollment rate data by sex forces reliance on gross enrollment rates. For a country with a gross enrollment rate of 75 percent for girls and 90 percent for boys, the gender gap measure is $(75/90) - 1 = .833 - 1 = -0.167$, or 16.7 percent.
- ¹⁰ Not all 1997 SOs were assessed and ranked by the bureaus in the BBS process, since those SOs that are closing down do not require an assessment and ranking for future funding.
- ¹¹ Ethiopia FY2000 R4, p. 30.
- ¹² Karin A.L.Hyde, Esme C. Kadzamira, and others. *Village-Based Schools in Mangochi, Malawi: An Evaluation*. Washington, February 1997; and Muskin, Joshua A. *Evaluation of Save the Children's Community School Project in Kolondieba, Mali*. Washington: USAID, February 1997.
- ¹³ Bolivia FY2000 R4, pp.15–16.
- ¹⁴ Honduras FY2000 R4, p. 17.
- ¹⁵ Jamaica FY2000 R4, p. 44.
- ¹⁶ ANE BBS/R4 p.24; Burchfield, Shirley A, *An Analysis of the Impact of Literacy on Women's Empowerment in Nepal*, March 1997, p.107; and Nepal R4, p. 21.
- ¹⁷ FY2000 R4, Honduras, pp. 16–17.
- ¹⁸ FY2000 R4, Uganda, pp. 36–37.
- ¹⁹ FY2000 R4, BHR/ASHA, pp. 2–3.
- ²⁰ Egypt R4, Vol 1, p. 35.
- ²¹ FY2000 R4, Center for Human Capacity Development, p. 32.
- ²² USAID/ENI Bureau, *ENI Higher Education Background and Successes in FY 1997*, Internal document, September 1998.
- ²³ FY2000 R4, Center for Human Capacity Development, pp. 31–37
- ²⁴ T. Paul Schultz, *Why Governments Should Invest More to Educate Girls*, Draft, October 1998, USAID/G/WID.
- ²⁵ Chloe O'Gara, Sharon Benoliel, Margaret Sutton, and Karen Tietjen, *More, But Not Yet Better: An Evaluation of USAID's Programs and Policies to Improve Girls' Education*, USAID/CDIE, 1999.
- ²⁶ The evaluation of the impact of women's literacy programs in Nepal on mothers' support for their boys' and girls' schooling is not included. The evaluation confirmed that such programs can have a positive impact, but the nature of the program and a lack of primary data make it difficult to draw strong conclusions about its cost-effectiveness and impact on girls' schooling, compared with efforts that concentrate directly on schooling for girls. For further information, see *Promoting Education for Girls in Nepal*, by Sharon Benoliel, Lynn Ilon, Margaret Sutton, Dibya Karmacharya, Shreeram Lamichhane, Pramila Rajbhandry, Basu Dev Kafle, and Sunita Giri.
- ²⁷ O'Gara et al., op. cit., p. 28.
- ²⁸ O'Gara et al., op. cit., p. 28.
- ²⁹ *Guatemala Case Study*, Stromquist, Nelly P., Steven Klees, and Shirley Miske, USAID/CDIE, 1998.
- ³⁰ Stromquist et al. op. cit.
- ³¹ O'Gara et al., op. cit.
- ³² Experts have speculated on a number of reasons for parents' more tenuous support of girls' schooling, including 1) parents' reliance on girls to help with household chores, 2) the prominence of less concrete, nonmarket benefits in the overall benefits from girls' education, and 3) cultural expectations that sons will help provide for their parents, but daughters will not, especially if they marry.
- ³³ O'Gara et al., op. cit.
- ³⁴ Nancy Birdsall, M. Corden, H. Pack, J. Page, R. Sabot, and J. Stiglitz, *The East Asian Miracle: Economic Growth and Public Policy*, World Bank, 1993.

Chapter 4. POPULATION, HEALTH, AND NUTRITION

- ¹ The State of World Population, UN Fund for Population Activities, 1998.
- ² Population Reference Bureau.
- ³ UN Population Division data from all developing countries, excluding China.
- ⁴ See the Premier Development Agency chapter for a discussion of USAID's leadership in the PHN sector as well as other development sectors.

- 5 UNICEF, *State of the World's Children*, 1998.
- 6 USAID/BHR/FFP R4.
- 7 The Humanitarian Assistance chapter describes the Public Law 480 program on food assistance.
- 8 Program and Policy Coordination Goal Review for PHN.
- 9 PPC Goal Review for PHN.
- 10 See annex A.4. USAID operating unit programs with PHN objectives.
- 11 U.S. Census Bureau.
- 12 U.S. Census Bureau.
- 13 U.S. Census Bureau.
- 14 U.S. Census Bureau.
- 15 ENI Annual Performance Plan.
- 16 U.S. Census Bureau.
- 17 Not all 1997 SOs were assessed and ranked by the bureaus in the BBS process, since those SOs that are closing down do not require an assessment and ranking for future funding.
- 18 PHN Center R4.
- 19 Kenya and Ghana R4s.
- 20 Egypt R4.
- 21 Indonesia R4.
- 22 Bolivia R4.
- 23 Eritrea R4.
- 24 Malawi R4.
- 25 India R4.
- 26 Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, R4.
- 27 Slovakia R4.
- 28 ENI Annual Performance Plan.
- 29 Honduras R4.
- 30 Tanzania R4.
- 31 Zambia R4.
- 32 Morocco R4 and ANE BBS 2000.
- 33 Nepal R4.
- 34 ENI Annual Performance Plan.
- 35 ENI Annual Performance Plan.
- 36 Guatemala R4.
- 37 Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development Results Summary Report 2000.
- 38 Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development Results Summary Report 2000.
- 39 India R4.
- 40 Brazil R4.
- 41 ENI Performance Plan.
- 42 Bangladesh R4.
- 43 Egypt R4.
- 44 *AIHA Healthcare Without Borders: Promoting Partnerships Through Technology*, 1998, p.3.
- 45 HIA Evaluation Report, p. viii.
- 46 *AIHA, Healthcare Without Borders: Promoting Partnerships Through Technology*, 1998, p. 7.
- 47 AIHA Evaluation p. J-17.
- 48 Regional Assessment of the USAID Infectious Disease Programs in the NIS, 1998, p. 7.
- 49 Regional Assessment of the USAID Infectious Disease Programs in the NIS, 1998, p. 60.
- 50 Regional Assessment of the USAID Infectious Disease Programs in the NIS, 1998, p. 61, p. i.
- 51 Evaluation of the Health Care Financing and Service Delivery Reform Program, 1997 (PD-ABN-840), p. 21.
- 52 AIHA Evaluation, p. J-23.
- 53 An Assessment of Health Sector Activities in the Czech Republic, August 1997.
- 54 Assessment of USAID's Population Assistance Program in Turkey, March 1998, p. xiii.
- 55 USAID Evaluation PD-ABN-909, p. i.
- 56 USAID Evaluation PD-ABP-318, p. x.

⁵⁷ Mozambique R4.

Chapter 5. ENVIRONMENT

- ¹ UN Development Program, 1998.
- ² Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1998.
- ³ World Wildlife Fund, 1998.
- ⁴ National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency, 1998.
- ⁵ USAID Climate Change Initiative 1998–2002.
- ⁶ World Bank, 1998.
- ⁷ World Conservation Monitoring Center.
- ⁸ World Resources Institute, 1998.
- ⁹ World Resources Institute, 1998.
- ¹⁰ World Resources Institute, 1998.
- ¹¹ UNCHS 1996, World Resources Institute, 1996–97.
- ¹² UNICEF, 1997.
- ¹³ World Development Indicators, 1998.
- ¹⁴ World Development Indicators, FAO.
- ¹⁵ World Resources Institute, 1998.
- ¹⁶ G/Environment R4.
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- ¹⁸ Philippines R4.
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- ²⁰ Uganda R4 .
- ²¹ Ecuador R4.
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- ²⁴ *UPDATE, A Weekly Bulletin for Partners of the US–AEP*, February 9, 1998.
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- ²⁶ Peru R4.
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- ³¹ Jordan R4.
- ³² Senegal R4.
- ³³ USAID Strategies for Sustainable Development, 1994.
- ³⁴ TNC 1998.
- ³⁵ PiP Evaluation, 1998.
- ³⁶ PiP Evaluation, 1998.
- ³⁷ PiP Evaluation, 1998.
- ³⁸ The sites chosen for this survey were spread among five countries and include La Encrucijada Biosphere Reserve, El Ocote Ecological Reserve, and Sian Ka’an Biosphere Reserve in Mexico, Machalilla National Park in Ecuador, Bahuaja Sonene National Park in Peru, Talamanca–Caribbean Biological Corridor in Costa Rica, and Sierra de Las Minas Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala.
- ³⁹ PiP Source Book, 1995; and IUCN.
- ⁴⁰ PiP Source Book, 1995; and IUCN.
- ⁴¹ PiP Source Book, 1995; and IUCN.
- ⁴² PiP Evaluation, 1998.
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- ⁵¹ Lake Baikal Evaluation, 1996.
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- ⁵⁵ Lake Baikal Evaluation, 1996.

Chapter 6. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- ¹ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Yearbook 1998.
- ² Title II also provides resources to U.S. private voluntary organizations and the World Food Program to implement sustainable development programs intended to improve food security in developing countries. “The Title III Food for Development” program, managed by USAID’s regional bureaus, provides agricultural commodities to improve food security and promote agricultural policy reforms that encourage food production.
- ³ Not all 1997 SOs were assessed and ranked by the bureaus in the BBS process, since those SOs that are closing down do not require an assessment and ranking for future funding.
- ⁴ USAID, April 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Food for Peace, *Strategic Objective 1, “Critical Food Needs of Targeted Groups Met,” Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*; and USAID, June 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*.
- ⁵ USAID, July 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Response. *FY 2000 Budget Submission*, p. 11.
- ⁶ Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1998, ISSN: 0197-5439, ISBN: 0-915384-00-0, Washington, 1998, p. 3.
- ⁷ USAID, June 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, p. 42.
- ⁸ USAID, May 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Transition Initiatives. “Refining Transition Assistance,” *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, p. 25.
- ⁹ OFDA Annual Report, FY 1997, p. 25.
- ¹⁰ OFDA Annual Report, FY 1997, pp. 46, 51.
- ¹¹ OFDA Annual Report, FY97, pp. 38–39.
- ¹² OFDA Annual Report, FY 1997, p. 25.
- ¹³ OFDA Annual Report, FY97, p. 42.
- ¹⁴ USAID, May 1998, USAID/Caucasus, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY2000, Azerbaijan*, p. 10.
- ¹⁵ USAID, April 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Food for Peace, *Strategic Objective 1, “Critical Food Needs of Targeted Groups Met,” Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, p. 28.
- ¹⁶ USAID, March 1998, USAID/Angola, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, p. 9.
- ¹⁷ USAID, June 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, p. 42.
- ¹⁸ USAID, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Transition Initiatives, “Refining Transition Assistance,” *Results Review and Resource Request FY 2000*, p. 26.
- ¹⁹ USAID, June 1998, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, pp. 7, 13.
- ²⁰ USAID, April 1998, Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Food for Peace, *Strategic Objective 1, “Critical Food Needs of Targeted Groups Met,” Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, p. 29.
- ²¹ USAID, March 1998, USAID/Liberia, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*, p. 9.
- ²² *Third Report on the World Nutrition Situation, December 1997*; “Chapter 3: The Nutrition of Refugees and Displaced Populations,” p. 68.
- ²³ USAID/Rwanda.
- ²⁴ USAID/OFDA Situation Report #1, December 5, 1997.
- ²⁵ USAID, June 1998, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, *Results Review and Resource Request, FY 2000*.